

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

To:
ReEma. Kuyper
9255 Sunset Blvd., Suite 810
Los Angeles, CA 90069

RECEIVED

JUN 20 2008

Berry & Associates, P.C.

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF
THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT AND
THE WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
SEARCHING AUTHORITY, OR THE DECLARATION

(PCT Rule 44.1)

Date of mailing
(day/month/year) **18 JUN 2008**

Applicant's or agent's file reference
75822-PCT/JPW/YC

FOR FURTHER ACTION See paragraphs 1 and 4 below

International application No.
PCT/US07/13483

International filing date
(day/month/year) 07 June 2007 (07.06.2007)

Applicant
DIGITAL MANDATE LLC

1. ☒ The applicant is hereby notified that the international search report and the written opinion of the International Searching Authority have been established and are transmitted herewith.

Filing of amendments and statement under Article 19:

The applicant is entitled, if he so wishes, to amend the claims of the international application (see Rule 46):

When? The time limit for filing such amendments is normally two months from the date of transmittal of the international search report.

Where? Directly to the International Bureau of WIPO, 34 chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, Facsimile No.: (41-22) 338.82.70.

For more detailed instructions, see the notes on the accompanying sheet.

2. ☐ The applicant is hereby notified that no international search report will be established and that the declaration under Article 17(2)(a) to that effect and the written opinion of the International Searching Authority are transmitted herewith.

3. ☐ With regard to the protest against payment of (an) additional fee(s) under Rule 40.2, the applicant is notified that:

☐ the protest together with the decision thereon has been transmitted to the International Bureau together with the applicant's request to forward the texts of both the protest and the decision thereon to the designated Offices.

☐ no decision has been made yet on the protest; the applicant will be notified as soon as a decision is made.

4. **Reminders**

Shortly after the expiration of 18 months from the priority date, the international application will be published by the International Bureau. If the applicant wishes to avoid or postpone publication, a notice of withdrawal of the international application, or of the priority claim, must reach the International Bureau as provided in Rules 90bis.1 and 90bis.3, respectively, before the completion of the technical preparations for international publication.

The applicant may submit comments on an informal basis on the written opinion of the International Searching Authority to the International Bureau. The International Bureau will send a copy of such comments to all designated Offices unless an international preliminary examination report has been or is to be established. These comments would also be made available to the public but not before the expiration of 30 months from the priority date.

Within 19 months from the priority date, but only in respect of some designated Offices, a demand for international preliminary examination must be filed if the applicant wishes to postpone the entry into the national phase until 30 months from the priority date (in some Offices even later); otherwise, the applicant must, within 20 months from the priority date, perform the prescribed acts for entry into the national phase before those designated Offices.

In respect of other designated Offices, the time limit of 30 months (or later) will apply even if no demand is filed within 19 months.

See the Annex to Form PCT/IB/301 and, for details about the applicable time limits, Office by Office, see the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Volume II, National Chapters and the WIPO Internet site.

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Facsimile No. (571) 273-3201

Authorized officer

Mohammad Ali

Telephone No. (571)270-5133



PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

To:
ReEna. Kuyper
9255 Sunset Blvd., Suite 810
Los Angeles, CA 90069

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NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF
THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT AND
THE WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
SEARCHING AUTHORITY, OR THE DECLARATION

(PCT Rule 44.1)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 75822-PCT/JPW/YC	Date of mailing (day/month/year) 18 JUN 2008
International application No. PCT/US07/13483	FOR FURTHER ACTION See paragraphs 1 and 4 below International filing date (day/month/year) 07 June 2007 (07.06.2007)
Applicant DIGITAL MANDATE LLC	

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When? The time limit for filing such amendments is normally two months from the date of transmittal of the international search report.

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1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, Facsimile No.: (41-22) 338.82.70.

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Within **19 months** from the priority date, but only in respect of some designated Offices, a demand for international preliminary examination must be filed if the applicant wishes to postpone the entry into the national phase **until 30 months** from the priority date (in some Offices even later); otherwise, the applicant must, **within 20 months** from the priority date, perform the prescribed acts for entry into the national phase before those designated Offices.

In respect of other designated Offices, the time limit of **30 months** (or later) will apply even if no demand is filed within 19 months.

See the Annex to Form PCT/IB/301 and, for details about the applicable time limits, Office by Office, see the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Volume II, National Chapters and the WIPO Internet site.

Name and mailing address of the ISA/ US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. (571) 273-3201	Authorized officer Mohammad Ali  Telephone No. (571)270-5133
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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 75822-PCT/JPW/YC	FOR FURTHER ACTION <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small;"> see Form PCT/ISA/220 as well as, where applicable, item 5 below </div>	
International application No. PCT/US07/13483	International filing date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 07 June 2007 (07.06.2007)	(Earliest) Priority Date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 07 June 2006 (07.06.2006)
Applicant DIGITAL MANDATE LLC		

This international search report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This international search report consists of a total of 2 sheets.

☐

It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the Report

a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of:

☒

the international application in the language in which it was filed.

☐

a translation of the international application into _____, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (Rules 12.3(a) and 23.1(b))

b. ☐ This international search report has been established taking into account the **rectification of an obvious mistake** authorized by or notified to this Authority under Rule 91 Rule 43.6 *bis(a)*

c. ☐ With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, see Box No. I.

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box No. II)

3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (See Box No. III)

4. With regard to the **title**,

☒

the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐

the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract**,

☒

the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐

the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box No. IV. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. With regard to the **drawings**,

a. the figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No. 2

☐

as suggested by the applicant.

☒

as selected by this Authority, because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐

as selected by this Authority, because this figure better characterizes the invention.

b. ☐ none of the figures is to be published with the abstract.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US07/13483

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC: G06F 17/30(2006.01),17/00(2006.01)

USPC: 707/3

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
U.S. : 707/1,2,3,4

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,717,913 A (DRISCOLL) 10 February 1998 (10.02.1998)	1-9, 12-17, 37
---		-----
Y		10-11, 18-36
Y	US 2005/0144157 A1 (MOODY et al.) 30 June 2005 (30.06.2005)	10-11, 18-36

☐

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:		"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"p"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search
15 May 2008 (15.05.2008)

Date of mailing of the international search report
18 JUN 2008

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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

PCT

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

(PCT Rule 43bis.1)

To:
ReENA KUYPER
9255 SUNSET BLVD. SUITE 810
LOS ANGELES, CA 90069

Date of mailing
(day/month/year) **18 JUN 2008**

Applicant's or agent's file reference
75822-PCT/JPW/YC

FOR FURTHER ACTION
See paragraph 2 below

International application No.
PCT/US07/13483

International filing date (day/month/year)
07 June 2007 (07.06.2007)

Priority date (day/month/year)
07 June 2006 (07.06.2006)

International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC

IPC: **G06F 17/30(2006.01),7/00(2006.01)**
USPC: 707/3

Applicant

DIGITAL MANDATE LLC

1. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- ☒ Box No. I Basis of the opinion
- ☐ Box No. II Priority
- ☐ Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- ☐ Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention
- ☒ Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- ☐ Box No. VI Certain documents cited
- ☐ Box No. VII Certain defects in the international application
- ☐ Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application

2. FURTHER ACTION

If a demand for international preliminary examination is made, this opinion will be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority ("IPEA") except that this does not apply where the applicant chooses an Authority other than this one to be the IPEA and the chosen IPEA has notified the International Bureau under Rule 66.1bis(b) that written opinions of this International Searching Authority will not be so considered.

If this opinion is, as provided above, considered to be a written opinion of the IPEA, the applicant is invited to submit to the IPEA a written reply together, where appropriate, with amendments, before the expiration of 3 months from the date of mailing of Form PCT/ISA/220 or before the expiration of 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later.

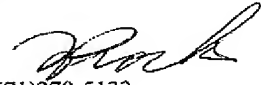
For further options, see Form PCT/ISA/220.

3. For further details, see notes to Form PCT/ISA/220.

Name and mailing address of the ISA/ US
Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
Facsimile No. (571) 273-3201

Date of completion of this opinion
15 May 2008 (15.05.2008)

Authorized officer

Mohammad Ali 
Telephone No. (571)270-5133

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.

PCT/US07/13483

Box No. I Basis of this opinion

1. With regard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of:

☒ the international application in the language in which it was filed

☐ a translation of the international application into _____, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (Rules 12.3(a) and 23.1(b)).

2. ☐ This opinion has been established taking into account the rectification of an obvious mistake authorized by or notified to this Authority under Rule 91 (Rule 43bis.1(a))

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, this opinion has been established on the basis of:

a. type of material

☐ a sequence listing

☐ table(s) related to the sequence listing

b. format of material

☐ on paper

☐ in electronic form

c. time of filing/furnishing

☐ contained in the international application as filed.

☐ filed together with the international application in electronic form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.

4. ☐ In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table(s) relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.

5. Additional comments:

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.
PCT/US07/13483

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43 *bis*.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)

Claims 10-11, 18-36 YES

Claims 1-9, 12-17, 37 NO

Inventive step (IS)

Claims NONE YES

Claims 1-37 NO

Industrial applicability (IA)

Claims 1-37 YES

Claims NONE NO

2. Citations and explanations:

Please See Continuation Sheet

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.
PCT/US07/13483

Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

V. 2. Citations and Explanations:

1. Claims 1-9, 12-17 and 37 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Driscoll.

As for Claim 1, Driscoll teaches *'a method for reviewing a collection of documents to identify relevant documents from the collection'* as a filtering system which retrieves relevant text data from a data base document collection is disclosed (Driscoll, Abstract), *'the method comprising:*

running a search of the collection of documents, the search being based on a plurality of query terms and returning a subset of responsive documents from the collection' as documents are scanned for certain words found in a synonym list or a domain list [plurality of query terms] and if the document is found to be relevant, the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4);

'determining a corresponding probability of relevancy for each document in the responsive documents subset' as a relevancy value for the document is calculated (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 54-62); and

'removing from the responsive documents subset, documents that do not reach a threshold probability of relevancy' as the relevancy value is compared to a threshold value and if the relevancy value is less than the threshold, the document is not output to the user. If the relevancy value is greater than or equal to the threshold value, the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 63-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4).

As for Claim 2, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 1'* as disclosed above, *'wherein the probability of relevancy of a document is scaled according to a measure of obscurity of the search terms found in the document'* as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high.

As for Claim 3, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 1'* as disclosed above, *'wherein the search is applied through a search engine'* as a search schema can be generated using synonyms and lists (Driscoll, Abstract). This system is a search engine because it allows the users to retrieve information specified by a specific criteria.

**WRITTEN OPINION OF THE
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Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

As for Claim 4, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 1'* as disclosed above, *'wherein the search includes a concept search, and the concept search is applied through a concept search engine'* as the system provides a user with documents having a relevancy value that exceeds a preselected threshold value, the retrieval of the documents is done by taking into consideration the words inputted into the system by the user and in addition relevant text data as specified using lists. These lists may be calculated from thesauruses, encyclopedias and the like (Driscoll, Column 3 lines 32-67 through Column 4 lines 1-28). A search schema can be generated using synonyms and lists (Driscoll, Abstract). When the list is calculated using an encyclopedia, the system is a concept search engine because it allows the users to retrieve information specified by a specific criteria regarding a specific topic.

As for Claim 5, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 1'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

randomly selecting a predetermined number of documents from a remaining subset of the collection of documents not in the responsive documents subset; and determining whether the randomly selected documents include additional relevant documents' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms.

As for Claim 6, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 5'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

identifying one or more specific terms in the additional relevant documents that render the documents relevant; expanding the query terms with the specific terms; and re-running at least the search with the expanded query terms' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms [one or more specific terms in the additional relevant documents that render the documents relevant] is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms. Therefore, the query is expanded using additional terms.

As for Claim 7, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 5'* as disclosed above, *'wherein if the randomly selected documents includes one or more additional relevant documents, the query terms are expanded and the search is re-run with the expanded query terms'* as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms [one or more specific terms in the additional relevant documents that render the documents relevant] is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms [one or more additional relevant documents]. Therefore, the query is expanded using additional terms.

As for Claim 8, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 7'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising comparing a ratio of the additional relevant documents and the randomly selected documents to a predetermined acceptance level, to determine whether to apply a refined set of query terms'* as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document [ratio] (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high.

As for Claim 9, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 1'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

selecting two or more search terms' as a user need statement containing several search terms such as "drug", "cancer", etc is disclosed (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21- 67 and Figure 4);

'identifying synonyms of the search terms' as nine lists are created, some of which contain synonyms of the search terms found in the user need statement (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-67 and Figure 5A); and

'forming the query terms based on the search terms and synonyms' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list and/or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms and so the query is expanded using

**WRITTEN OPINION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY**

International application No.
PCT/US07/13483

Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

additional terms.

As for Claim 12, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 1' as disclosed above, 'further comprising applying a statistical technique to determine whether remaining documents not in the responsive documents set meets a predetermined acceptance level'* as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high. This system applies a statistical technique because the relevancy value determined by the system describes how prevalent a specific term is in a specific document.

As for Claim 13, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 1' as disclosed above, 'wherein the search includes*

(a) a Boolean search of the collection of documents based on the plurality of query terms, the Boolean search returning a first subset of responsive documents from the collection' as documents are scanned for certain words found in a synonym list or a domain list [plurality of query terms] and if the document is found to be relevant, the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Because the search finds the documents that contain words found in a synonym list OR a domain list, the search uses Boolean logic to find the union of all the sets, those documents that only contain words from the synonym list, those that only contain words from the domain list, and those that contain words from both the synonym list and the domain list; and

'(b) a second search by applying a recall query based on the plurality of query terms to remaining ones of the collection of documents which were not returned by the Boolean search, the second search returning a second subset of responsive documents in the collection, and wherein the responsive documents subset is constituted by the first and second subsets' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms [one or more specific terms in the additional relevant documents that render the documents relevant] is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms. Therefore, the query is expanded using additional terms. In addition to the documents containing words specified by the user, the system also returns to the user a subset of documents that contain related words.

As for Claim 14, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 13' as disclosed above, 'wherein the first Boolean search applies a measurable precision query based on the plurality of query terms'* as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high. This system applies a statistical technique because the relevancy value determined by the system describes how prevalent a specific term is in a specific document.

As for Claim 15, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 14' as disclosed above, 'further comprising:*

automatically tagging each document in the first subset with a precision tag; reviewing the document bearing the precision tag to determine whether the document is properly tagged with the precision tag; and determining whether to narrow the precision query and rerun the Boolean search with the narrowed query terms' as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high. This system applies a statistical technique because the relevancy value determined by the system describes how prevalent a specific term is in a specific document.

As for Claim 16, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 13' as disclosed above, 'further comprising:*

automatically tagging each document in the second subset with a recall tag; reviewing the document bearing the recall tag to determine whether the document is properly tagged with the recall tag; and determining whether to narrow the recall query and rerun the second search with the narrowed query terms' as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high. This system applies a statistical technique because the relevancy value determined by the system describes how prevalent a specific term is in a specific document.

As for Claim 17, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 13' as disclosed above, 'further comprising reviewing the first and second subsets to determine whether to modify the query terms and rerun the Boolean search and second search with modified query*

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terms' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms. Therefore, the query is expanded using additional terms. In addition to the documents containing words specified by the user, the system also returns to the user a subset of documents that contain related words. The system provides a user with documents having a relevancy value that exceeds a preselected threshold value, the retrieval of the documents is done by taking into consideration the words inputted into the system by the user and in addition relevant text data as specified using lists. These lists may be calculated from thesauruses, encyclopedias and the like (Driscoll, Column 3 lines 32-67 through Column 4 lines 1-28).

As for Claim 37, Driscoll teaches *'a method for reviewing a collection of documents to identify relevant documents from the collection'* as a filtering system which retrieves relevant text data from a data base document collection is disclosed (Driscoll, Abstract), *'the method comprising:*

running a search of the collection of documents, based on a plurality of query terms, the search returning a subset of responsive documents from the collection' as documents are scanned for certain words found in a synonym list or a domain list [plurality of query terms] and if the document is found to be relevant, the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4);

'randomly selecting a predetermined number of documents from a remainder of the collection of documents not in the responsive documents subset; determining whether the randomly selected documents include additional relevant documents' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms.

'identifying one or more specific terms in the additional responsive documents that render the documents relevant; expanding the query terms with the specific terms; and re-running the search with the expanded query terms' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms [one or more specific terms in the additional relevant documents that render the documents relevant] is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms. Therefore, the query is expanded using additional terms.

2. Claims 10-11 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over the prior art as applied in the immediately preceding paragraphs and further in view of Moody.

As for Claim 10, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 1'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

identifying a correspondence between a sender and a recipient, in the responsive documents subset' as the system may be used to retrieve to retrieve relevant e-mails (Driscoll, Column 3 lines 53-60);

Driscoll does not explicitly teach *'automatically determining one or more additional documents which are in a thread of the correspondence, the additional documents not being in the responsive documents subset; and adding the additional documents to the responsive documents subset'*.

However, Moody teaches *'automatically determining one or more additional documents which are in a thread of the correspondence, the additional documents not being in the responsive documents subset; and adding the additional documents to the responsive documents subset'* as a search module which enables search results to include documents which match the user's query as well as documents related to the documents which match the user's query (Moody, Abstract). The invention is geared towards retrieving messages such as e-mail messages, as well as the messages belonging to the same e-mail thread (Moody, Abstract & Paragraph 0006).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Driscoll to include Moody's teachings because sometimes the user desires a related message that does not include one of the search terms in the query (Moody, Paragraph 0004).

As for Claim 11, Driscoll further teaches *'the method of claim 1'* as disclosed above.

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Driscoll does not explicitly teach *'determining whether any of the documents in the responsive documents subset includes an attachment that is not in the responsive documents subset; and adding the attachment to the responsive documents subset'*.

However, Moody teaches *'determining whether any of the documents in the responsive documents subset includes an attachment that is not in the responsive documents subset; and adding the attachment to the responsive documents subset'* as a search module which enables search results to include documents which match the user's query as well as documents related to the documents which match the user's query (Moody, Abstract). The invention is geared towards retrieving messages such as e-mail messages, as well as the messages belonging to the same e-mail thread (Moody, Abstract & Paragraph 0006).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Driscoll to include Moody's teachings because sometimes the user desires a related message that does not include one of the search terms in the query (Moody, Paragraph 0004).

3. Claims 18-36 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Driscoll in view of Moody.

As for Claim 18, Driscoll teaches *'a method for reviewing a collection of documents to identify relevant documents from the collection'* as a filtering system which retrieves relevant text data from a data base document collection is disclosed (Driscoll, Abstract), *'the method comprising:*

running a search of the collection of documents, based on a plurality of query terms, the search returning a subset of responsive documents in the collection' as documents are scanned for certain words found in a synonym list or a domain list [plurality of query terms] and if the document is found to be relevant, the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4);

'automatically identifying a correspondence between a sender and a recipient, in the responsive documents subset' as the system may be used to retrieve to retrieve relevant e-mails (Driscoll, Column 3 lines 53-60);

Driscoll does not explicitly teach *'automatically determining one or more additional documents which are in a thread of the correspondence, the additional documents not being in the responsive documents subset; and adding the additional documents to the responsive documents subset'*.

However, Moody teaches *'automatically determining one or more additional documents which are in a thread of the correspondence, the additional documents not being in the responsive documents subset; and adding the additional documents to the responsive documents subset'* as a search module which enables search results to include documents which match the user's query as well as documents related to the documents which match the user's query (Moody, Abstract). The invention is geared towards retrieving messages such as e-mail messages, as well as the messages belonging to the same e-mail thread (Moody, Abstract & Paragraph 0006).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Driscoll to include Moody's teachings because sometimes the user desires a related message that does not include one of the search terms in the query (Moody, Paragraph 0004).

As for Claim 19, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 18'* as disclosed above, *'wherein the search is applied through a search engine'* as a search schema can be generated using synonyms and lists (Driscoll, Abstract). This system is a search engine because it allows the users to retrieve information specified by a specific criteria.

As for Claim 20, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 18'* as disclosed above, *'wherein the search includes a concept search, and the concept search is applied through a concept search engine'* as the system provides a user with documents having a relevancy value that exceeds a preselected threshold value, the retrieval of the documents is done by taking into consideration the words inputted into the system by the user and in addition relevant text data as specified using lists. These lists may be calculated from thesauruses, encyclopedias and the like (Driscoll, Column 3 lines 32-67 through Column 4 lines 1-28). A search schema can be generated using synonyms and lists (Driscoll, Abstract). When the list is calculated using an encyclopedia, the system is a concept search engine because it allows the users to retrieve information specified by a specific criteria regarding a specific topic.

As for Claim 21, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 18'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

determining for each document in the responsive documents subset, a corresponding probability of relevancy' as a relevancy value for the document is calculated (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 54-62); and

'removing from the responsive documents subset documents that do not reach a threshold probability of relevancy' as the relevancy value is compared to a threshold value and if the relevancy value is less than the threshold, the document is not output to the user. If the relevancy value is greater than or equal to the threshold value, the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 63-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4).

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As for Claim 22, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 21'* as disclosed above, *'wherein the probability of relevancy of a document is scaled according to a measure of obscurity of the search terms found in the document'* as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high.

As for Claim 23, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 18'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising applying a statistical technique to determine whether a remaining subset of the collection of documents not in the responsive documents subset meets a predetermined acceptance level'* as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high. This system applies a statistical technique because the relevancy value determined by the system describes how prevalent a specific term is in a specific document.

As for Claim 24, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 18'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

randomly selecting a predetermined number of documents from a remainder of the collection of documents not in the responsive documents subset; determining whether the randomly selected documents include additional relevant documents' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms;

'identifying one or more specific terms in the additional relevant documents that render the documents relevant; expanding the query terms with the specific terms; and re-running the search with the expanded query terms' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms [one or more specific terms in the additional relevant documents that render the documents relevant] is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms. Therefore, the query is expanded using additional terms.

As for Claim 25, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 18'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

randomly selecting a predetermined number of documents from a remainder of the collection of documents not in the responsive documents subset; determining whether the randomly selected documents include additional relevant documents' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms;

'comparing a ratio of the additional relevant documents and the randomly selected documents to a predetermined acceptance level; and expanding the query terms and rerunning the search with the expanded query terms, if the ratio does not meet the predetermined acceptance level' as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document [ratio] (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high.

As for Claim 26, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 18'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

selecting two or more search terms' as a user need statement containing several search terms such as "drug", "cancer", etc is disclosed (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21- 67 and Figure 4);

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'identifying synonyms of the search terms' as nine lists are created, some of which contain synonyms of the search terms found in the user need statement (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-67 and Figure 5A); and

'forming the query terms based on the search terms and synonyms' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list and/or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms and so the query is expanded using additional terms.

As for Claim 27, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 1'* as disclosed above.

Driscoll does not explicitly teach *'determining whether any of the responsive documents in the responsive documents subset includes an attachment that is not in the subset; and adding the attachment to the subset'*.

However, Moody teaches *'determining whether any of the responsive documents in the responsive documents subset includes an attachment that is not in the subset; and adding the attachment to the subset'* as a search module which enables search results to include documents which match the user's query as well as documents related to the documents which match the user's query (Moody, Abstract). The invention is geared towards retrieving messages such as e-mail messages, as well as the messages belonging to the same e-mail thread (Moody, Abstract & Paragraph 0006).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Driscoll to include Moody's teachings because sometimes the user desires a related message that does not include one of the search terms in the query (Moody, Paragraph 0004).

As for Claim 28, Driscoll teaches *'a method for reviewing a collection of documents to identify relevant documents from the collection'* as a filtering system which retrieves relevant text data from a data base document collection is disclosed (Driscoll, Abstract), *'the method comprising:*

running a search of the collection of documents, based on a plurality of query terms, the search returning a subset of responsive documents in the collection' as documents are scanned for certain words found in a synonym list or a domain list [plurality of query terms] and if the document is found to be relevant, the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4);

Driscoll does not explicitly teach *'automatically determining whether any of the responsive documents in the responsive documents subset includes an attachment that is not in the subset; and adding the attachment to the responsive documents subset'*.

However, Moody teaches *'automatically determining whether any of the responsive documents in the responsive documents subset includes an attachment that is not in the subset; and adding the attachment to the responsive documents subset'* as a search module which enables search results to include documents which match the user's query as well as documents related to the documents which match the user's query (Moody, Abstract). The invention is geared towards retrieving messages such as e-mail messages, as well as the messages belonging to the same e-mail thread (Moody, Abstract & Paragraph 0006).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Driscoll to include Moody's teachings because sometimes the user desires a related message that does not include one of the search terms in the query (Moody, Paragraph 0004).

As for Claim 29, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 28'* as disclosed above, *'wherein the search is applied through a search engine'* as a search schema can be generated using synonyms and lists (Driscoll, Abstract). This system is a search engine because it allows the users to retrieve information specified by a specific criteria.

As for Claim 30, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 28'* as disclosed above, *'wherein the search includes a concept search, and the concept search is applied through a concept search engine'* as the system provides a user with documents having a relevancy value that exceeds a preselected threshold value, the retrieval of the documents is done by taking into consideration the words inputted into the system by the user and in addition relevant text data as specified using lists. These lists may be calculated from thesauruses, encyclopedias and the like (Driscoll, Column 3 lines 32-67 through Column 4 lines 1-28). A search schema can be generated using synonyms and lists (Driscoll, Abstract). When the list is calculated using an encyclopedia, the system is a concept search engine because it allows the users to retrieve information specified by a specific criteria regarding a specific topic.

As for Claim 31, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 28'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

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determining for each document in the responsive documents subset, a corresponding probability of relevancy' as a relevancy value for the document is calculated (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 54-62); and

'removing from the responsive documents subset documents that do not reach a threshold probability of relevancy' as the relevancy value is compared to a threshold value and if the relevancy value is less than the threshold, the document is not output to the user. If the relevancy value is greater than or equal to the threshold value, the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 63-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4).

As for Claim 32, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 31'* as disclosed above, *'wherein the probability of relevancy of a document is scaled according to a measure of obscurity of the search terms found in the document'* as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high.

As for Claim 33, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 28'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising applying a statistical technique to determine whether a remaining subset of the collection of documents not in the responsive documents subset meets a predetermined acceptance level'* as the relevancy value is a measure of relevance to a user's information interest and may be calculated by dividing the total matched hits by the total words in the document (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 14-20 and Column 6 lines 54-62). Consequently, if a term is found to be found sparingly throughout a document, the relevancy value will be low for that specific term. However, if the term is found to be used frequently in the document, the relevancy value for that particular term will be high. This system applies a statistical technique because the relevancy value determined by the system describes how prevalent a specific term is in a specific document.

As for Claim 34, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 28'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

randomly selecting a predetermined number of documents from a remainder of the collection of documents not in the responsive documents subset; determining whether the randomly selected documents include additional relevant documents' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms;

'identifying one or more specific terms in the additional responsive documents that render the documents relevant; expanding the query terms with the specific terms; and re-running the search with the expanded query terms' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms [one or more specific terms in the additional relevant documents that render the documents relevant] is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms. Therefore, the query is expanded using additional terms.

As for Claim 35, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 28'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

selecting two or more search terms' as a user need statement containing several search terms such as "drug", "cancer", etc is disclosed (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21- 67 and Figure 4);

'identifying synonyms of the search terms' as nine lists are created, some of which contain synonyms of the search terms found in the user need statement (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-67 and Figure 5A); and

'forming the query terms based on the search terms and synonyms' as a user need statement is created which includes the relevant search terms the user is looking for. For each word in the User need statement a list of synonyms is created which includes the specified user term given as shown in Figure 5A (Driscoll, Column 5 lines 21-50). The documents are scanned for words found in a synonym list and/or a domain list, and if the document is found to be relevant the document is output to the user (Driscoll, Column 6 lines 45-67 through Column 7 lines 1-4). Therefore, the system does not only find documents which contain the specified user search terms, but it also finds additional relevant documents which contain other words such as synonyms and so the query is expanded using additional terms.

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As for Claim 36, the combination of Driscoll and Moody further teaches *'the method of claim 28'* as disclosed above, *'further comprising:*

identifying a correspondence between a sender and a recipient, in the responsive documents subset' as the system may be used to retrieve to retrieve relevant e-mails (Driscoll, Column 3 lines 53-60);

Driscoll does not explicitly teach *'automatically determining one or more additional documents which are in a thread of the correspondence, the additional documents not being in the responsive documents subset; and adding the additional documents to the responsive documents subset'*.

However, Moody teaches *'automatically determining one or more additional documents which are in a thread of the correspondence, the additional documents not being in the responsive documents subset; and adding the additional documents to the responsive documents subset'* as a search module which enables search results to include documents which match the user's query as well as documents related to the documents which match the user's query (Moody, Abstract). The invention is geared towards retrieving messages such as e-mail messages, as well as the messages belonging to the same e-mail thread (Moody, Abstract & Paragraph 0006).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Driscoll to include Moody's teachings because sometimes the user desires a related message that does not include one of the search terms in the query (Moody, Paragraph 0004).

NOTES TO FORM PCT/ISA/220

These Notes are intended to give the basic instructions concerning the filing of amendments under Article 19. The Notes are based on the requirements of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Regulations and the Administrative Instructions under that Treaty. In case of discrepancy between these Notes and those requirements, the latter are applicable. For more detailed information, see also the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, a publication of WIPO.

In these Notes, "Article," "Rule" and "Section" refer to the provisions of the PCT, the PCT Regulations and the PCT Administrative Instructions, respectively.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING AMENDMENTS UNDER ARTICLE 19

The applicant has, after having received the international search report and the written opinion of the International Searching Authority, one opportunity to amend the claims of the international application. It should however be emphasized that, since all parts of the international application (claims, description and drawings) may be amended during the international preliminary examination procedure, there is usually no need to file amendments of the claims under Article 19 except where, e.g. the applicant wants the latter to be published for the purposes of provisional protection or has another reason for amending the claims before international publication. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that provisional protection is available in some States only (see *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Volume I/A, Annexes B1 and B2).

The attention of the applicant is drawn to the fact that amendments to the claims under Article 19 are not allowed where the International Searching Authority has declared, under Article 17(2), that no international search report would be established (see *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Volume I/A, paragraph 296).

What parts of the international application may be amended ?

Under Article 19, only the claims may be amended.

During the international phase, the claims may also be amended (or further amended) under Article 34 before the International Preliminary Examining Authority. The description and drawings may only be amended under Article 34 before the International Preliminary Examining Authority.

Upon entry into the national phase, all parts of the international application may be amended under Article 28 or, where applicable, Article 41.

When ? Within 2 months from the date of transmittal of the international search report or 16 months from the priority date, whichever time limit expires later. It should be noted, however, that the amendments will be considered as having been received on time if they are received by the International Bureau after the expiration of the applicable time limit but before the completion of the technical preparations for international publication (Rule 46.1).

Where not to file the amendments ?

The amendments may only be filed with the International Bureau and not with the receiving Office or the International Searching Authority (Rule 46.2).

Where a demand for international preliminary examination has been/is filed, see below.

How ? Either by cancelling one or more entire claims, by adding one or more new claims or by amending the text of one or more of the claims as filed.

A replacement sheet must be submitted for each sheet of the claims which, on account of an amendment or amendments, differs from the sheet originally filed.

All the claims appearing on a replacement sheet must be numbered in Arabic numerals. Where a claim is cancelled, no renumbering of the other claims is required. In all cases where claims are renumbered, they must be renumbered consecutively (Section 205(b)).

The amendments must be made in the language in which the international application is to be published.

What documents must/may accompany the amendments ?

Letter (Section 205(b)):

The amendments must be submitted with a letter.

The letter will not be published with the international application and the amended claims. It should not be confused with the "Statement under Article 19(1)" (see below, under "Statement under Article 19(1)").

The letter must be in English or French, at the choice of the applicant. However, if the language of the international application is English, the letter must be in English; if the language of the international application is French, the letter must be in French.